

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns for ad size (Square, 2 Squares, 3 Squares, 4 Squares, 5 Squares, 6 Squares, 7 Squares, 8 Squares, 9 Squares, 10 Squares) and rates for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th months.

Business Cards.

P. H. PORTER, Agent, DEALER IN FURNITURE, Wall Paper, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE. DR. C. L. WILCOX, Accoucher and Physician.

DR. H. M. SCREE, Dental Surgeon, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

E. M. THOMAS, Attorney at Law, Office, over Thomas, Nebitt & Co's.

HORACE H. LURTON, Attorney at Law, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

B. D. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Will practice in the Courts of Dickson, Stewart and Montgomery.

J. G. ROBINS, Attorney at Law, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SMITH & HUTCHINGS, TOBACCO FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. H. & D. M. DORRIS, Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Castings, Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.

JOHN K. SMITH & SON, COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS, General Commission Merchants.

CLARKSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, Terms: Music, French and German, etc.

LOOK AT THIS AND ENCOURAGE HOME WORK, E. GAISER.

CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 3.--NO. 46. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868. WHOLE NO. 465.

J. B. TAPSCOTT, CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, AND SURVEYOR.

Plans and specifications of Bridges furnished, also of Buildings and Ornamental Grounds. Work of every description connected with building measured and calculated.

CLARKSVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CORNER B STREET.

MANUFACTURE Planter's Prize Screws, Shingle Machines, Sugar Mills, Brass and Iron Castings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOLMES COUNTY, MISS., Aug. 4, '68. DEAR CHRONICLE: After so much on business matters, I'll take out the balance of my sheet with jottings for your readers.

RECENT ELECTION.

In which the carpet-baggers were so ingloriously and astoundingly routed. There was a majority of twenty thousand registered negro voters over the whites, and the triumph of Radicalism seemed a foregone conclusion.

OUR GENERALS ENDORSED.

Large and Influential Meeting in Memphis, Tenn., in the Evening of the 19th Inst.

On Saturday night, the 19th inst., in Memphis, the Greenleaf Opera-house was crowded by ex-Confederates, called together to endorse the action of the Confederate Generals lately convened in Nashville.

TENNESSEE FINANCES.

The July Interest, and Why it Was Not Paid. Report of Judge Watson.

Judge Watson, President of the State Board of Finance, has made a highly important report on the loan which he was sent on to New York to negotiate for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

Wade Hampton's Speech.

If we were not in the midst of a heated political canvass, the speech of Wade Hampton published in another page, would be universally recognized as one which does honor to the American character.

Wade Hampton, who has been so gallantly and so bravely fighting the Southern hosts to the fields where in the shock of battle he received his death-blow, he frankly declares in this paper, that he is not a Union man.

E. C. ROACH, Cotton and Tobacco Factor, AND GENERAL Commission Merchant.

No. 28, Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. Nov. 9, 1867-ly.

TURNBULL, KIRBY & CO. Cotton and Tobacco Factors

Commission Merchants No. 9, Union Street, NEW ORLEANS.

H. C. YEATMAN, R. YEATMAN, Nashville, Tenn. New Orleans.

YEATMAN & CO. COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, AND GENERAL Commission Merchants.

71 CARONOLET ST., NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 10, '68-ly.

Vaughan & Wright, MANUFACTURERS OF Saddles and Harness, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Highest market price paid for green and dry hides. March 27, 1868-ly.

WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES, HAVE JUST BEEN Awarded the Highest Premium and only Gold Medal.

At the Paris Exposition in France, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS!

THEY TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM, also, as follows:—World's Fair, London, 1862; Paris Exposition, 1867; all United States Fairs open or closed at all State Fairs and Mechanical Institutes, and all the European International Fairs of Lang, Kensington, London, Bremen, Vienna, Dublin, etc., etc., Cologne and Wiesbaden.

It takes the Lock Stitch, Sew with a Revolving Hook, Uses no Shuttle, has the highest speed, and Sews, Hems, Felts, Braids, Cords and Tucks in the most beautiful manner.

300,000 have been made and sold! WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

Old Machines adjusted and Improved. Sewing Machines delivered and instructions given. Call and examine, or address N. F. HOOD, Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn. May 21, 1868-ly.

CLARKSVILLE CARRIAGE FACTORY! WE ARE STILL MAKING ALL KINDS OF Buggies, Rockaways, and Light Spring Wagons, of the most approved style, which we warrant against any thing sold in this market.

REPAIRING SOLICITED. We use the best material and workmanship, and warrant satisfaction. Call and see us, or address BAKER & BROTHER, July 8, 1868-ly.

Confectionery, Bakery, AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

ICE CREAM SALOON. Large and varied assortment of Ice Cream and varied assortment of Confectioneries, Notions, etc.

They have established a BAKERY in their establishment, and have one of the best bakers in the city. They have also a large and elegant ice cream saloon, where they will be pleased to serve all who want it, from early morning till 10 o'clock at night.

LAND FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE, A SMALL TRACT of land in Holmes Co., containing 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in cultivation. The balance in timber. Terms, \$1000 per acre, or \$10000 for the whole. Apply to J. B. TAPSCOTT, near the Station, Tenn.

COMETOSTAY! M. L. JOSLIN, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles, Bridles, Harness, etc., (AT J. N. NEBLETT'S OLD STAND) Franklin St., Clarksville, Tennessee.

I have located permanently in Clarksville, and intend to put up work that will compare with any. Give me a call and examine stock and prices. Respectfully, M. L. JOSLIN, April 10, 1868-ly.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRAPHER. GALLERY: WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, Clarksville, Tenn. March 1, 1867-4f.

ESTABLISHED 1845! R. E. McCULLOCH, Jobber and Retail Dealer in CLOTHING.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL articles necessary for a complete outfit for men and boys. The bulk of my stock is CUSTOM MADE, and as regards style, workmanship and price, is unsurpassed by any in this market. I will be pleased at all times to see my friends and any who may chance to give me a call, and will take great pleasure in showing them through the stock.

At the Paris Exposition in France, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS! Lowest Cash Prices! and are guaranteed to give satisfaction to the wearer. Very respectfully, R. E. McCULLOCH, May 1, 1868-4f.

CITY DRUG STORE.

THO'S. FINLEY, ON FRANKLIN STREET, KEEPS AT ALL TIMES A LARGE and varied assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Notions.

All Medicines kept are War-ranted Pure and Fresh!

THE Prescription Department. I do not deem it necessary to particularize articles, but the public will find all they may want, at any time.

M. C. PITMAN & CO., CLOTHIERS, CLARKSVILLE --- TENNESSEE.

BY FREQUENT AND LATE ADDITION to our stock we have again well assorted and complete assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods for a small amount of money.

Mr. G. A. PRATER is with us, who likes to meet his friends. M. C. PITMAN & CO., June 5, 1868-4f.

THE MILITARY sent a force to all of the precincts during the election. They would send a squad of twenty to fifty men to each county, and as the polls were opened at only one precinct of the county and the same ballot-box carried to another after receiving all the votes of the first, and so on until all the precincts had voted, this enormous force could move unbroken over the county, making the earth quake and shaking many a drowsy chicken from his midnight perch. In this county at several of the precincts the soldiers attempted to control the election and exclude all but themselves and the Radical Judges from near the polls except those approaching to vote. But this was in every instance met by the determined veto of the people, and at once desisted from. The people everywhere through the State, whilst submissive to the rightful orders and rulings of the military gave them plainly to understand their improper interference would require, for its successful exercise, a slightly grander army than the one on the ground. You see how much greater advantages we had in appealing to the negro vote than carpet bag ridden Tennessee had or has.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MILITARY. This measure already being commuted in the lately redemitted States, but gives place to another, far more menacing to any hopes of a free election, and that is the immediate organization of a negro and sealawag militia to uphold the local tyranny and control the ballot, as was done in Tennessee. Of course, we could overawe such a force at any time if we would, but it will not be attempted in the South any more than in Tennessee. Nor should it be. If there was ever a time when a much and long suffering people should "grin and bear it," it is the South on this eve of the national election. God has his mercy bestowed on us from any abatement of our noble martyrdom between now and then, for it would inevitably result in checking the now high rolling and volume gathering tide of returning reason and fraternity at the great North. If the thunderous diapason of this oncoming and majestic flood deceive us not, it will sweep with ease over the entire electoral vote of the negro controlled South opposed to it. But should it not, and Radicalism triumph only with the aid of the negro vote, I for one would tremble for the Republic. In such an event, if unresisted, our liberties are hopelessly lost; if resisted, a fearful civil strife, with perhaps the same final issue. Yet it was preeminently wise that the national Democracy left this question untouched and in the hands of Him who shapeth the destinies of nations.

How LONG, OYE, LORD? NASHVILLE, August 13.—As showing how the petitions from all parts of the State earnestly praying for an extension of the suffrage to the disfranchised are received, the action of the Radical State Convention, before it adjourned to-day, furnished a pretty clear idea.

Mr. Tompkins, of Memphis, offered the following resolutions: WHEREAS, In the opinion of this convention it would be safe, expedient and wise on the part of the Republican party of Tennessee to initiate measures to modify the franchise law, so as to give the right of suffrage to every citizen of the State; and WHEREAS, We believe that such a judicious action of the Republican party would do much to encourage fraternal feeling and good will among the citizens of the State, and lessen the expenses of the State in maintaining peace and good order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the Legislature at its present session, do adopt and submit to the people for ratification, two amendments to the constitution of the State, one extending the right of suffrage to all white men in Tennessee, who are citizens of the United States, and another providing that the right of colored men to vote in all elections, shall never be abridged, denied or taken away.

No sooner was the resolution read than it elicited a storm of boisterous disapproval, and amidst a general shout of indignation, a motion that the resolution be kicked under the table was adopted. Whatever little hope of concession the disfranchised masses have had during the last few weeks the action of the convention in connection with the action of the Legislature has dispelled the last vestige.

T. A. Hamilton, of Memphis, was nominated for Congressman for the long term, notwithstanding his recent indictment for perjury.

The West Tennessee Whig says that a Tennessee sealawag, being disappointed in getting an office from Brownlow—which was given to a carpet-bagger—in his rage said he wished all carpet-baggers in the State were in Brownlow's belly. Brownlow in his rage, did not take the bait, and the key lost! Bully for that sealawag!

It seems now that it will not, yet it did, under the negro constitution, it would insure the State to Grant, in my judgement, because this negro constitution enjoins a new registration at once, and an oath to be administered to all applicants, which I believe but a few of the present sixty thousand registered white voters could or would take.

HOW WILL THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES VOTE? Many sincerely believe that two-thirds of the seven Southern States lately redemitted will be carried for the Democracy I have the smallest hope of such a triumph in even one of them, because their new constitutions all enjoin as the condition of franchise an oath substantially the same as the one just spoken of, which will keep from the polls in November three-fourths of those whites who were registered under the reconstruction act. It is of no use to cite the President's amnesty in contravention of this, for that amnesty will be a dead letter until the control of the government is wrested from Radicalism.

That in representing the late Confederate soldier as intent on peace, devoted to the active pursuits of life in maintaining themselves and their families, recovering their material interests from the waste and ruin occasioned by the war, and as not harboring any purpose to overthrow by violence the present State Government, or by arms to resist the laws, they spoke truthfully, and precisely designated the sentiment, purpose and practice of the ex-Confederate soldiers here assembled and as we believe of every such soldier in this State, who did his duty in arms in the late war as soldiers, and not as peace-makers.

That when the armies of the South surrendered, they did so in good faith—intending to abide by such issues as were considered the result of both parties settled by the war. But we feel authorized on this occasion to say, that we did not understand the terms of surrender to contemplate the total deprivation of all civil and political rights, and to be declared out-laws and felons.

That we have not entertained, and do not now entertain, any purpose to renew the war or to inaugurate the insidious commotion. We are neither conspirators or revolutionists, and do not deprecate as the greatest evil the introduction of violence into the administration of the State, nor have we experienced the pressure of war in all its most terrible aspects, we are utterly unwilling to invoke it, and most sincerely protest against all measures calculated to incite it.

That, nevertheless, conscious of our dignity and rights as American citizens, we can not but regard the withholding of the elective franchise from us as unjust and oppressive, and as a reproach on our part.

That we deplore the threatened action of the Legislature, looking to the calling out of the militia. We are compelled, in justice to ourselves and the people of the State, to denounce as unworthy of credit the professions of the projectors of this measure, when they allege that their object is to keep the peace, and, on the contrary, we are satisfied from the evidence at hand that their purpose is the reverse; that they mean through the unbridled license of a vagabond militia to provoke the people to civil strife and resistance, and bring on a conflict between the two races, and that this is done at the instigation and in the interest of the managers of the radical party in Tennessee.

In other words, Tennessee is to be subjected to the horrors of intestine war as part of the programme of the radical campaign in the North. We further proclaim that the alleged act of violence, urged as a ground for this contemplated action, are mere excuses, fabricated for the purpose of concealing the true object of this corrupt radical party; because from the best evidence we have, we are satisfied that the acts of violence complained of have been devoted to summary punishment without reference to their political opinions, and were notorious crimes, and not the result of those crimes which, in any community, would subject them to swift punishment. Some of the victims of this unprovoked and unprovoked violence we know to have been Confederate soldiers, and others members of the regular administration of justice we deeply deplore, but are compelled, in truth, to attribute it to these causes: The inefficiency of the courts, the reckless use of the pardoning power by the Executive of the State, and the license encouraged in the deluded freedmen by the men who are using him in order to build up in this State a radical organization, and to enlist all Confederate soldiers throughout the State, to use the utmost diligence and caution to avoid a collision with the militia, or with any portion of the inhabitants of the State, and to preserve the peace. Let all good soldiers feel that dignified patience under adverse fortune is as great an exhibition of manly courage as any that can be shown on the battlefield; and when the liberties of a whole country depend on his moderation under insult and injury, then fortitude evinces the highest qualities of the true soldier. We in the utmost good faith recognize the present Federal and State Governments as our own, as at present constituted, until changed by lawful and peaceful means; and to show the faith of our professions we pledge ourselves to stand by both, and to fight for both when called on to protect the same against foreign or domestic foes. And we respectfully do solemnly protest against being considered domestic foes.

That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Governor of the State, and to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

On Saturday night, the 19th inst., in Memphis, the Greenleaf Opera-house was crowded by ex-Confederates, called together to endorse the action of the Confederate Generals lately convened in Nashville. In response to repeated calls, addresses highly conservative in tone were made by General Forrest, General Kueker, Colonel Magovney and Colonel Logwood.

The Committee on Resolutions returning, reported through their Chairman, Colonel Heiskell, the following, which were adopted with great unanimity and enthusiasm: WHEREAS, N. B. Forrest, B. F. Cheatham, William B. Bate, G. J. Pillow, John C. Boomer, S. R. Anderson, William A. Quarles, Joseph B. Palmer, S. G. Dabriel, George Maney, Bishop, C. W. Johnson, W. Gordon and Thomas B. Smith, late Generals in the Confederate army, having, during the late civil war, commanded the great body of Tennessee soldiers in the South, and bravely fought for the preservation of the peace of the State, and in their appeal in this behalf, did undertake to speak for their late comrades in arms; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a portion of the officers and soldiers actively engaged in the late armed struggle between the United States and the late Confederate States, on behalf of the South, do hereby express our warmest appreciation of the peace made by the gentlemen above named, our former officers, and earnestly second their efforts made for pacification.

That in representing the late Confederate soldier as intent on peace, devoted to the active pursuits of life in maintaining themselves and their families, recovering their material interests from the waste and ruin occasioned by the war, and as not harboring any purpose to overthrow by violence the present State Government, or by arms to resist the laws, they spoke truthfully, and precisely designated the sentiment, purpose and practice of the ex-Confederate soldiers here assembled and as we believe of every such soldier in this State, who did his duty in arms in the late war as soldiers, and not as peace-makers.

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The condition of this loan was that the State should have \$400,000 in the Fourth National Bank by the 27th of June. While the Comptroller was in New York there was \$275,000 in the bank. There were three East Tennessee Railroad Presidents in New York while the Comptroller was there, owing the State for their interest \$100,000. These railroads were permitted to delay their payment till the 30th of June, three days after the 27th. The Comptroller started home from New York on the 27th, and the President of the Fourth National Bank stopped a day in Knoxville, knew that he would have to stop half a day in Chattanooga, and did not reach home in time for a remittance to French New York until after the bill against the State was filed. There was another unfortunate mistake made by the Comptroller. He remitted after I went to New York nearly \$100,000 to the balance of the loan to the Fourth National Bank. It was expressly provided in a resolution passed by the Board, while the Comptroller was a member of it, that the balance due the Fourth National Bank should be paid out of the loan that was to be made by the Board of Finance. The same thing was provided for in the resolutions, appointing my agent to negotiate the loan, and the Fourth National Bank was not asking for this money. Why pay it then contrary to the intentions and instructions of the bank when it was prospectively to be repaid by the State? Had this amount been remitted to fulfill the conditions of the loan, and had the amount laying in the Treasury while the Comptroller was in New York been used to pay the proceeds of the loan, and the proceeds of the loan, I should have required the railroad Presidents of New York to pay their money, which they informed me that they would not do. They had supposed it to be necessary, and if they had not I could have easily have raised it. The loan would have been completed long before the filing the bill against the State, and the proceeds of it would have been deposited in bank, and it could not have been attached, and the payment of our July interest would have been secured.

Finally, the success of the Democratic party means the reduction of the standing army one-half at least, and a saving thereby of fifty millions of dollars per annum. It means, also, reduced taxes, a more economical and a stricter accountability to the people. The more its candidates and platform are studied the more popular they will prove.

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If we were not in the midst of a heated political canvass, the speech of Wade Hampton published in another page, would be universally recognized as one which does honor to the American character.

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